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VIEWS OF
OLD
MANCHESTER

WITH MAP

SERIES No. 1



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C. K. OGDEN

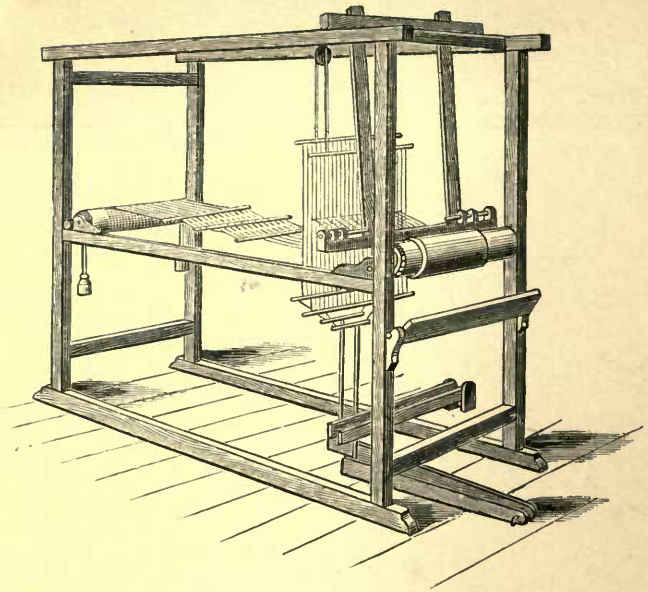
W. H. OGDEN

OLD MAN



VIEWS OF
OLD MANCHESTER.





Hand Loom used for Weaving previous to the introduction
of Power Looms.



VIEWS OF OLD MANCHESTER.

ON the authority of the earliest records of Manchester it is stated that an encampment was originally formed here by the Celts about 60 B.C., who gave it the name of *Mancenion*, signifying "a place of tents." About 100 years later it was seized by the Romans, under Agricola, who changed its name to MANCUNIUM.

A PORTION of the Roman wall round the fort is still to be seen at Knott Mill, and, although made originally of concrete, its consistency and strength are equivalent to that of granite.

AFTER holding possession for about 500 years, the town came into the hands of the Anglo-Saxons. It was subsequently [A.D. 870] conquered by the Danes, and eventually became the spoil of the Norman Barons.

MANCHESTER received its Charter of Incorporation in 1828, and was created a City in 1853.

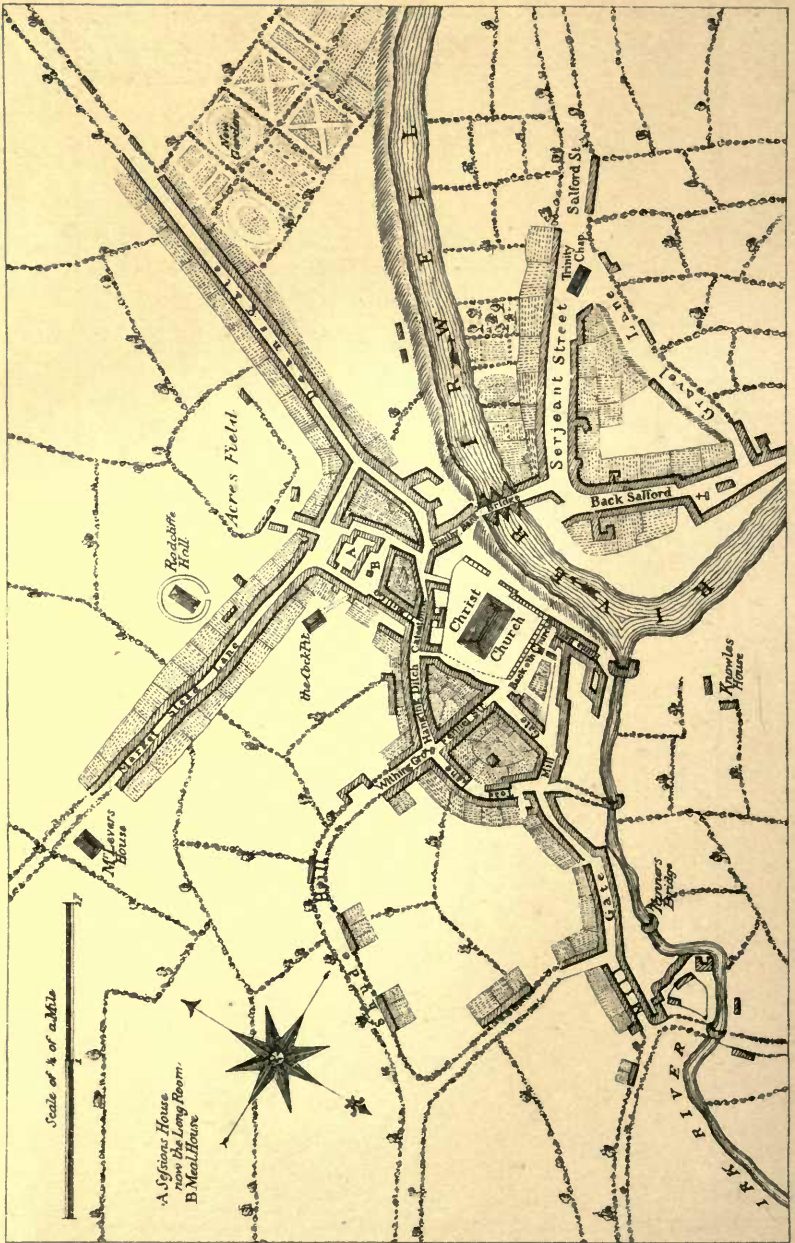
THE Illustrations here shewn are selected from "*Jackson's Views of Manchester Streets*," published in 1822, and "*James' Views*," published in 1825, impressions of which are now exceedingly rare.

THE proprietors of the Velveteen which has achieved such a world-wide reputation for quality and finish, some years back adopted the appropriate title

"MANCUNIUM VELVETEEN,"
so as to connect their manufacture with the
antient City in which it is produced.

Manchester, 1885.

R.F.



Map of Manchester

[Taken about 1650.]

THIS Map is interesting as shewing the early beginnings of the City.

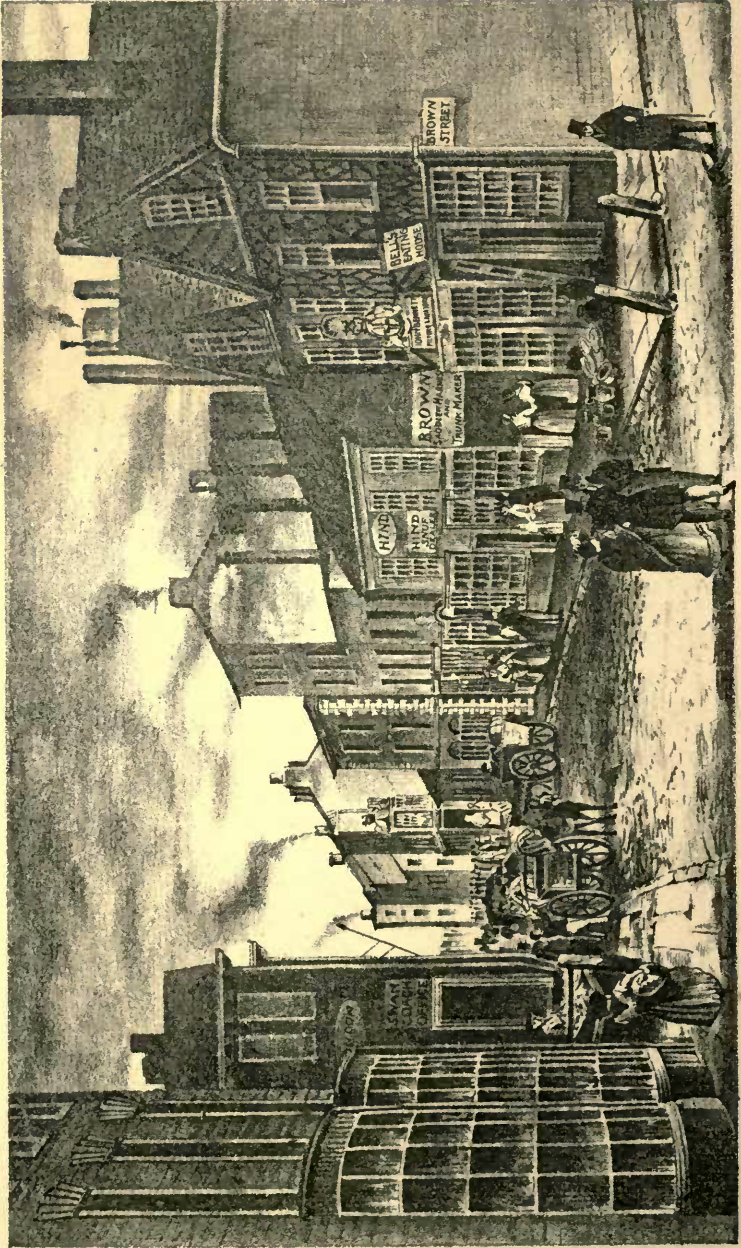
THE situation of Acrefield is now monopolised by *St. Ann's Square*, which is said to measure one acre or thereabouts.

As will be seen, the only thoroughfares of any importance in Manchester were *Market Stead Lane, Deansgate, Millgate, & Shudehill*; the only two ecclesiastical edifices being "*The Old Church*," and *Trinity Church, Salford*.

MANCHESTER is said about this time to have been "about a mile in length, the streets open and clean kept, and the buildings good."

A TRADE was carried on in Fustians and the like, "and the children, by their own labour, could maintain themselves."

ALL kinds of foreign productions are reported to have been "brought and returned by the 'Merchants' of the place" at this period.



Top of Market Street

[*Built about 1550.*]

AS will be seen from the Lithograph, the portion of *Market Stead Lane* [*Market Street*] here delineated is from *Brown Street* upwards. On the left is the *Swan Coach Office*, with the London Coach in front being loaded with packages and travellers.

∴

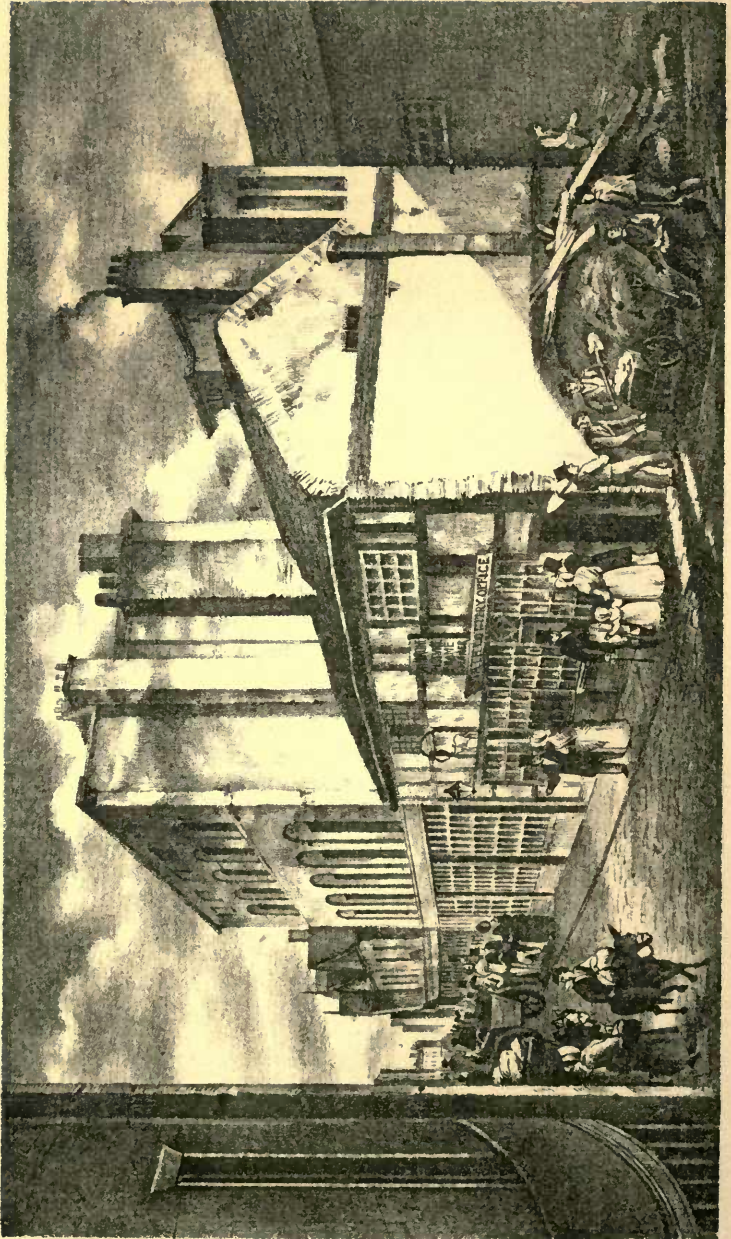
FROM thence the Coaches started down the *London Road*, through *Stockport*, *Macclesfield*, *Leek*, *Leicester*, &c., performing the journey in about 23 hours.

∴

BROWN Street was then a narrow and almost impassable thoroughfare, and at the time the Illustration was drawn [1822] there was still a Mansion with an open garden in Market Street.

∴

THE names of the adjoining streets, viz., *Spring Gardens*, *Fountain Street*, *Sickle Street*, *Meal Street*, *Pool Fold*, &c., now in the very heart of the city, give a clue to the pastoral nature of this spot at a time contemporaneous with the erection of some of the buildings shown in the Illustration.



Middle of Market Street

[*Built about 1530.*]

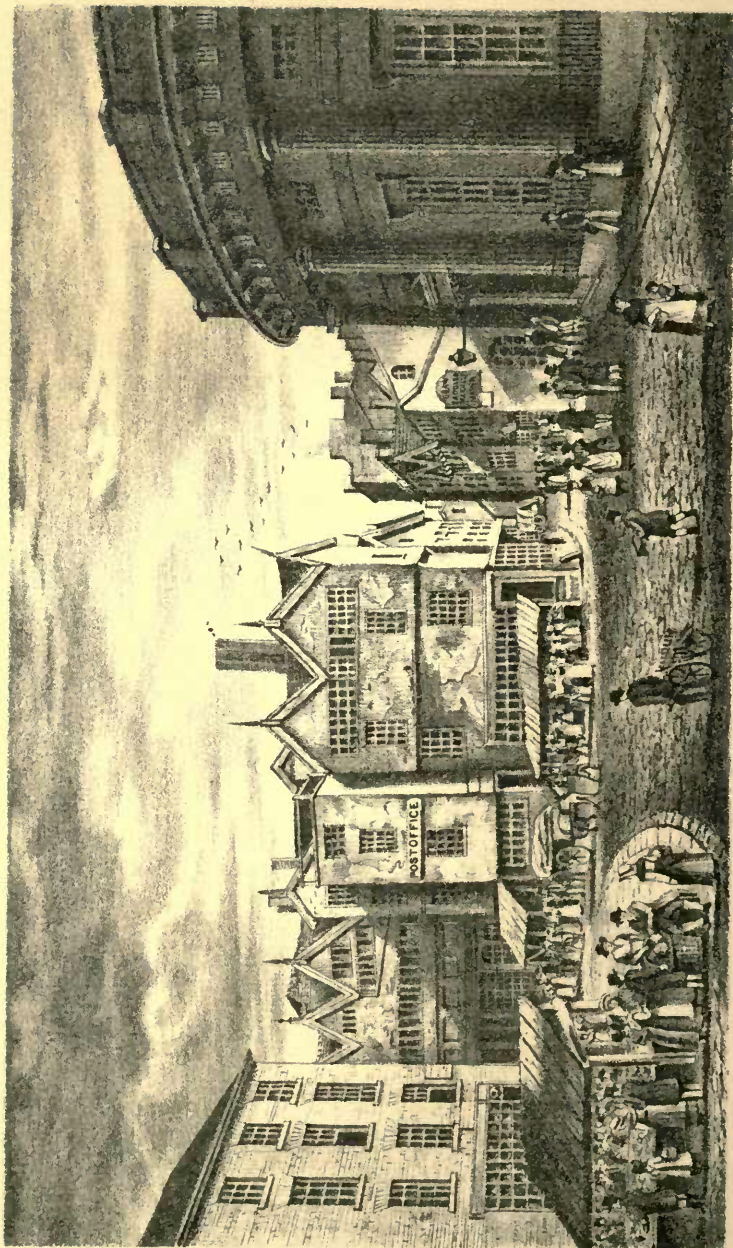
NOT a vestige is remaining of the Market Street of former times.

THE existing *New Market Lane*, behind the present Post Offices, leads to a portion of ground which was applied to the purposes suggested by its name, and it would be about this spot where an entrance from *Market Stead Lane*, or rather Market Street Lane as it was then called, would be constructed.

FOR this, or some other "improvement," a gang of operators seem to be leisurely undertaking their task.

A fair notion of the Manchester costumes of the period when this view would be printed [1822] can be gathered from the Illustration, which is taken in the neighbourhood of Cromford Court and Poolfold.

THE House with the circular-headed windows was considered a marked advance upon the architecture of its fellows, and it is interesting to compare this with existing structures.



Bottom of Market Street

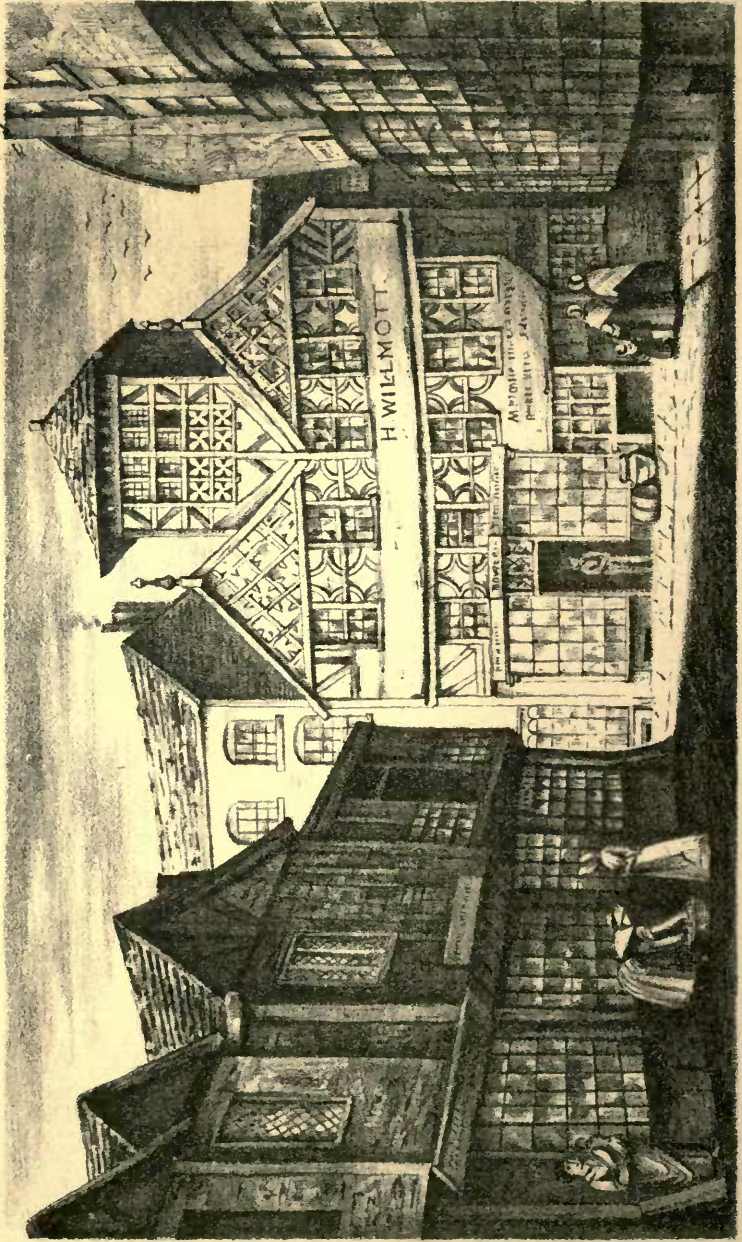
[*About 1820.*]

THE Illustration shews the Buildings in the *Old Market Place*—a vista of *Market Stead Lane* [Market Street]; and on the right, the "*Old Exchange*," built in 1805-6.

THE Building used as an Exchange, prior to this, and erected in 1729, was taken down in 1792, and the vacant site marked for some time with a stone pillar and posts.

THE Premises at the corner of *Market Stead Lane*, occupied by *Mr. Fawcett*, Silversmith, were removed about 1823, there being scarcely room at this point for two vehicles to pass abreast; whilst the present width of *Market Street* is 63 feet.

OF this particular portion of the former Town there is but one Building alone remaining—the *Wellington Inn*, situate on the left-hand side of the *Market Place*, for generations the property of the Byrom Family. "*Harrop's Weekly Mercury*," one of the earliest of the Manchester Journals [now merged in the *Manchester Guardian*], was first published here in 1752.



Old Smithy Door

[*About 1580.*]

THE exterior of the principal Building here figured will probably be familiar to most Manchester men of the present time, although this and all the adjacent property has now been swept away.

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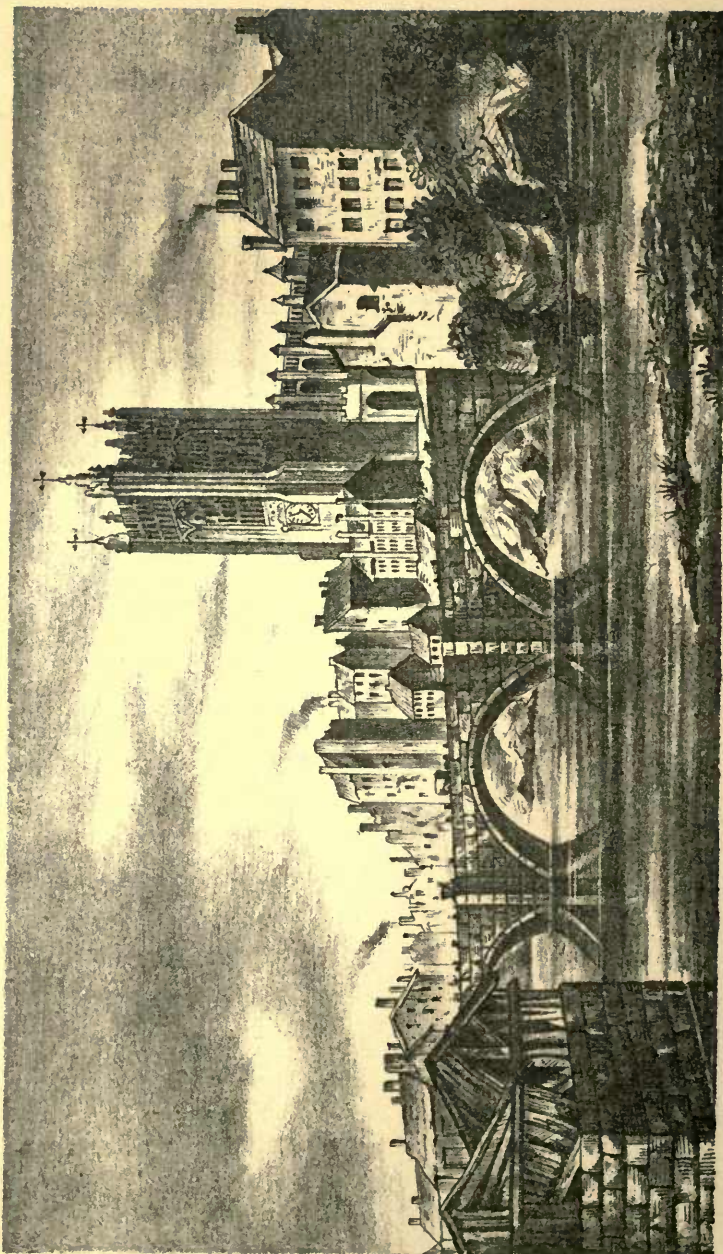
AT the back of the "*Vintners' Arms*" —the house in the centre of the Picture—was *Barlow's Court*, which at one time had been a Garden attached to a Mansion adjoining those represented in the Illustration.

∴

ALTHOUGH many of these Buildings had of later years been relegated to the struggles of humble artificers in various trades, the interior fittings, such as balustrades, staircases, oriel windows, &c., showed them to have once been the homes of the wealthy residents.

∴

UP to the last few years no portion of Manchester was more interesting to the Antiquarian than *Old Smithy Door*, its picturesque outlines, and its varied affociations.



The "Old Church"

[*Founded in 1422*].

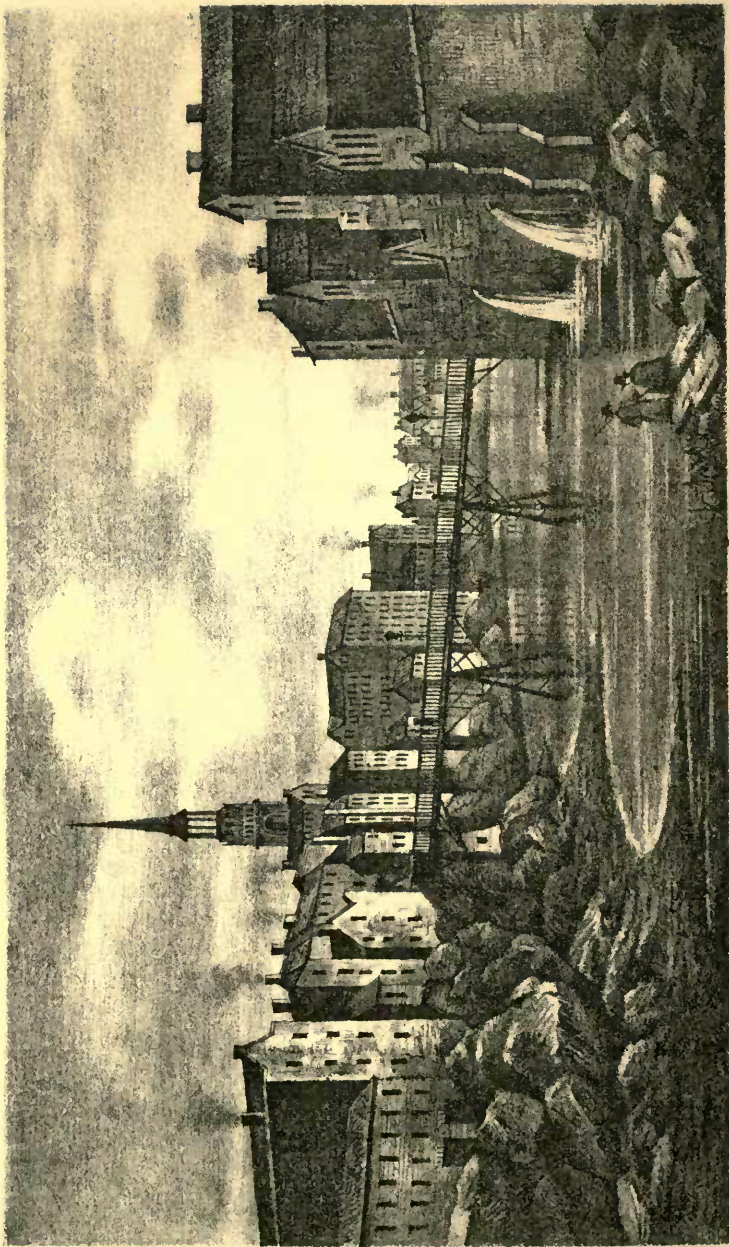
THE Manchester Cathedral is, with one exception, the widest Parish Church in England, being in width 112 feet, and in length 220 feet.

THE lower part of the old Tower was in existence in about 1330, having been presumably portion of a former edifice, the upper part being built by George West in 1518.

IN 1860 the old Tower—124 feet in height—was removed. The new foundations for the present erection were laid in 1864.

THE Choir Stalls, the workmanship of which is of a very high order, were erected about 1508.

AS may be seen from the Drawing, the ground abutting upon the west front of "*The Old Church*" sloped down to the River, *Victoria Street*, built upon arches, not being constructed until the early part of this century. This piece of sloping ground was called *Hunt's Bank*, a name which the existing approach to Victoria Railway Station still retains.



Old Blackfriars Bridge

[Constructed in 1761.]

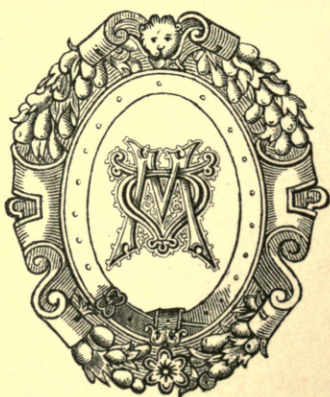
THE Antique Wooden Structure shown in the Lithograph was erected by a Company of Comedians, for the more ready conveyance of their patrons to the *Riding School*, in *Water Street, Salford*, which they occupied as a Theatre.

THE Bridge was approached by narrow passages and a flight of steps, leading from the lower end of *Deansgate* into "*Blackfriars*," which was a continuation of the present "*Parsonage*."

AT this period only two other bridges joined Manchester with Salford, "*The Old Bridge*" and "*The New Bridge*," called respectively at the present time *Victoria* and *Albert*.

IN 1820 the existing Three-arched Stone Bridge was built at Blackfriars Street by subscription, and, for many years subsequently, a toll was levied upon all foot-passengers and vehicles crossing.

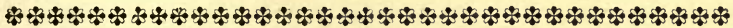
THE Piers of the older Bridges interfering with the full flow of the River Irwell, the Corporation do not now construct bridges with more than one span.



THE
“*MANCUNIAM*” REGISTERED

FAST PILE *VELVETEEN*,

In Jet and Blue Black, and all the
Fashionable Colours.



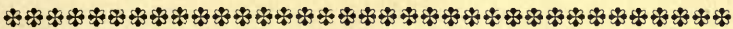
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Superiority in

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Shade & Rich
Appearance.

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THE “*MANCUNIAM*” *Plush Merveilleux*, Manufactured
in all the new shades, is recommended for its softness
and lustre of finish and depth of pile.

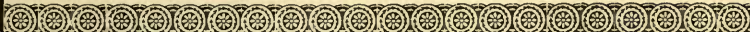
THE “*MANCUNIAM*” *Woven Velvet Stripe*—the New
Costume Cloth, Fast Pile, Black and all Colours.

The above are to be had from all First-class Drapers.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Public are requested to see the Name “*MANCUNIAM*” and
Trade Mark, which is Stamped on the back of every yard,
none other being genuine.



Opinions of the Press.

"La Mode Illustrée."

"THE word 'MANCUNIAM' was centuries ago the name of Manchester, when held by the Romans. The City of Manchester is generally known as the great centre of manufacturing industries, and whilst it is looked up to by all interested in the world of fashion at home, it is regarded by our Continental neighbours as the source whence all the greatest improvements in machinery for the manufacture of textile fabrics find their starting point, as in no city in the world can such enterprise be found to encourage experiments being made. The 'MANCUNIAM' Velvet, which has arrived at such a state of perfection, must surely be the result of improved machinery, as the closeness of its weaving and its silkiness combine, with the rich appearance of Genoa Silk Velvet, the substance and durability of a good Lyons Velvet. No objectionable tint appears to mar the effect of the dye of the 'MANCUNIAM' Velvet, which is really absolute perfection, and may be worn by ladies of *haut ton*. Whether for complete garments or trimming purposes, the success of the 'MANCUNIAM' is assured."

"Le Follet."

"THE 'MANCUNIAM' Velvet has a close, finely set, and very silky pile; it is very soft to the touch, and drapes richly and gracefully, and has also the great advantage of being far lighter and softer in wear than most other makes. The blacks are a remarkably deep and rich shade, showing any black material with which they are combined to great advantage. The coloured 'MANCUNIAMs,' of which there are many varieties, embrace the most beautiful and fashionable shades."

"Madame Schild's Journal."

"IT has all the appearance of a rich Silk Velvet. The black is of jet hue, wonderfully rich, and the material so close in texture and soft as to merit all the praises bestowed on its silken rival. Other colours also are equally good, and from 40 to 50 various shades of colour can be procured. We speak from our own experience of the actual wear of the 'MANCUNIAM' Velvet, in stating that it cannot fail to meet with the unqualified approval of all purchasers."

"The Queen."

"THE Manufacturers of the 'MANCUNIAM' Velvet have eminently succeeded in producing a deeper black than has hitherto been introduced in this material. The 'MANCUNIAM' is a rich jet black, and of excellent quality."

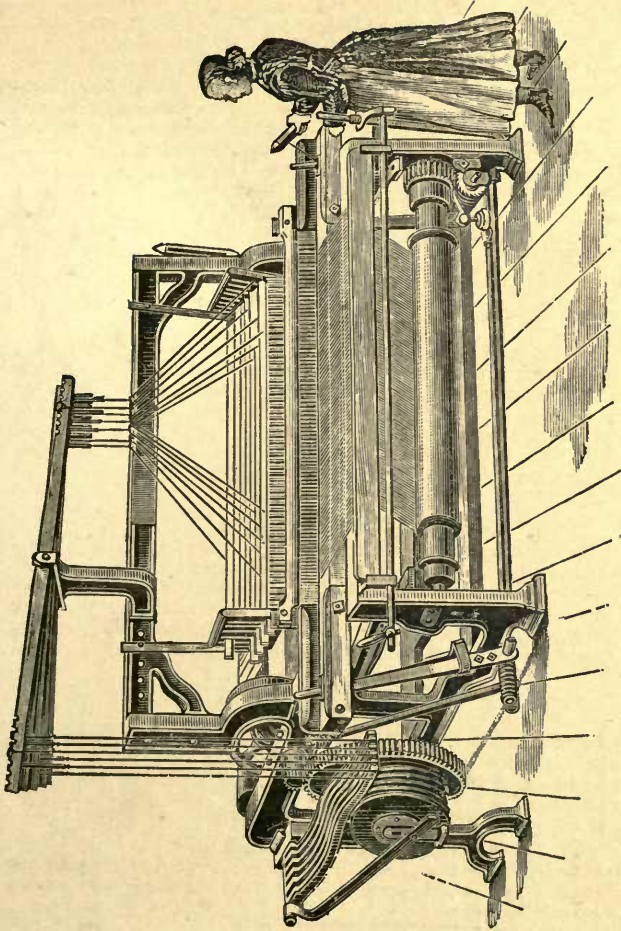
"Ladies' Gazette of Fashion."

"WITH regard to Velvet, the best recently produced is certainly the 'MANCUNIAM,' which seems to have made immense way among fashionable people."

"Le Follet."

"VELVETEENS are more fashionably worn than ever. The 'MANCUNIAM' Fast Pile, while retaining all the desirable qualifications for which we have already so highly commended it, is now so manufactured that no amount of friction can disturb the pile, or cause it to become defective in any way."

AND MANY OTHER LEADING FASHION JOURNALS.



Modern Power Loom.

